

HEDRURIS SIREDONIS (Pl. LII. fig. 1-4).

Female. Body 13 millimetres long, $\frac{1}{2}$ millimetre broad, strongly striated across, narrower at the anterior than the posterior extremity, this latter terminating in an obtuse point furnished with what Diesing calls a suctorial papilla, by which it adhered to the coat of the stomach of the Siredon. *Male* — ?

Hab. Stomach of the *Siredon Mexicanus* from Mexico. British Museum Collection.

Along with this interesting species, and in the abdominal cavity of the same animal, were three specimens of another Nematoid Worm of a very different form. I consider it to belong to the family *Strongylidae*, and to a genus which Dujardin established under the name of *Leptodera*, so called from the long narrow neck ($\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\circ\delta$, narrow, $\delta\acute{e}\rho\eta$, neck) which distinguishes the species upon which the genus was founded. Only one species of this genus has as yet been described,—the *Leptodera flexilis* of Dujardin, which was found parasitic in the vas deferens of one of the Common Slugs (*Limax cinereus*). This species is only from $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres (male) to 4 mill. (female) in length, whilst the new species from the Siredon measures from 25 to 16 mill.

LEPTODERA ELONGATA (Pl. LII. fig. 6-9).

Female. 25 millimetres long. Body filiform, neck long and slender; tail terminating in a long sharp point. Vulva situated about the middle of the length of the body.

Male. 16 millimetres long. Body filiform, neck long and slender, tail sharp-pointed. Spicula double, proceeding from a swelling near the commencement of the tail, and accompanied by two short membranous expansions like wings.

Hab. Abdominal cavity of *Siredon Mexicanus*. B.M. Collection.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LII.

- Fig. 1. *Hedruris Siredonis*, natural size.
- Fig. 2. *Hedruris Siredonis*, enlarged.
- Fig. 3. Head of *Hedruris Siredonis*, enlarged.
- Fig. 4. Tail of *Hedruris Siredonis*, enlarged.
- Fig. 5. Tail of *H. androphora*, to show the claw.
- Fig. 6. *Leptodera elongata*, natural size.
- Fig. 7. *Leptodera elongata*, enlarged.
- Fig. 8. Head and neck of *Leptodera elongata*.
- Fig. 9. Tail of *Leptodera elongata*, enlarged.

4. DESCRIPTION OF NEW PINNÆ. By SYLVANUS HANLEY.

1. **PINNA CAROLINENSIS.** *P. testa angusto-cuneiformi, solidiuscula, olivacea, subinvoluta, carinæ centralis expertise, nisi marginem ventralem juxta undique costata: costis paucis (circa 7-10), validis, remotis, rotundatis, et squamis brevibus*

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magis minusve tubulosis instructis : costarum interstitiis latis, concavis : area ventrali angusta, sublævigata, plicis transversis aut nullis aut obsoletis : margine dorsali subrecto : margine ventrali sinuoso, ad extremitatem paululum pendulo : margine postico obtuse subtruncato, inferne (scilicet marginem ventralem versus) magis prominente.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 8 poll.

Hab. Carolina, Amer. Sept.

Mus. Hanley, Cuming.

The projection of the ventral extremity of the posterior margin gives an oblique aspect to this coarse-looking shell, which has erroneously been taken for *P. seminuda* by the American conchologists : it is, however, much narrower, and more sparingly ribbed. I may here remark, that the *Pinna* usually forwarded to us by our North American friends as *P. muricata*, is the *P. squamosissima* of Philippi.

2. PINNA HYSTRIX. *P. testa tenui, late cuneiformi, carinæ centralis experte, subinflata, postice subquadrata, cornea, livido-purpurascente partim fucata, costulis multis instructa ; costulis squamis semitubulosis longis erectis confertim horridis (alternis, autem, nonnumquam muticis) ; interstitiis latis, planoconcavis, et lamellis incrementi conspicuis arcte ornatis : area ventrali lata, scabra : margine postico subtruncato : margine ventrali postice margini dorsali subrecto fere parallelo et aequali, antrosum abrupte concavo.*

Long. 6, lat. 4 poll.

Hab. Amboyna.

Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

A very beautiful shell, and remarkable, when young, for the exquisite shagreening of the very broad ventral triangle.

3. PINNA KRAUSSII. *P. testa tenui, lanceolata, cornea, fusco-purpurascente picta, carina centrali obsoleta, et costulis, que squamis fornicateis erectis longis sunt armatae, instructa : interstitiis rix latis, plano-subconcavis : area ventrali angusta sublævigata, minime scabra : margine dorsali incurvato et margine ventrali subrecto subaequalibus : margine postico brevi, subtruncato.*

Long. 4, lat. 2 poll.

Hab. Natal (teste Sowerby).

Mus. Hanley, Hamilton.

From the locality, I should have suspected this might have been the lost *Afra* of Sowerby : but that celebrated conchologist gave me the species as unknown to him. Moreover the ribs are not subobsolete, the scales loose, scattered and broadish, or the hinder margin roundish, as required by the description. The painting of my own young specimen is composed of brownish liver-coloured irregular linear markings, the armed ribs are nine or ten, but incipient costellæ are manifest in their intervals, which are consequently less broad than in the preceding species.

4. PINNA MINAX. *P. testa rotundato-trigona, lata, crassiuscula, prorsus utro-purpurascente, subventricosa, costis depressis rotundatis squamiferis arte instructa; squamis fornicatis (etiam marginem ventralem juxta) magnis patulis reflexis confertis et transversim subjunctis undique armata: carina centrali nulla: margine dorsali subrecto, aliquantulum breviro: margine ventrali postice subarcuato, antice abrupte concavo: margine postico latissimo, rotundato, inferne eminentiore.*

Long. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 7 poll.

Hab. Nov. Guinea? Mexico?

Mus. Hanley.

The precise locality is very uncertain, the specimen (the only one I have seen) having been purchased without trustworthy authority upon that point. The scales, of which there are about eighteen rows on the ribs (which latter become nearly obsolete posteriorly), cover the entire surface, and become smaller and still more crowded near the lower margin, which they face, leaving manifest traces of their presence where abraded. The general shape and aspect is that of *P. nigra*.

5. PINNA FUMATA. *P. testa lanceolata, subventricosa, in medio obtuse carinata, cornea, griseo-nigrescente subradiatim nebulosa; antrorsum costellata, striolisque lamellaribus transversis arte decussata; costellis depressis, haud remotis: area ventrali angusta, inconspicua, sublaevigata, rugis incrementi subpliciformibus obsoletis: margine dorsali et ventrali subrectis, subæqualibus: margine postico brevi, subtruncato.*

Long. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ poll.

Hab. Insulae Philippinæ.

Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

The dorsal margin is barely the longer, and, except at the extremity, scarcely concave.

6. PINNA REGIA. *P. testa trigona, haud angusta, satis convexa, carina centrali obtusa infirmata, corneo et purpureo-lirescente transversim undulata, radiatum costata; costis paucis (circa 8), depressis, rotundatis, remotis, et squamis patulis laris subremotis armatis: area ventrali angusta: margine dorsali et ventrali subrectis, subæqualibus: extremitate postica convexo-subtruncata.*

Long. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 7 $\frac{4}{5}$ poll.

Hab. Amboyna.

Mus. Cuming.

The ribs extend to nearly the ventral margin, adjacent to which are only indistinct folds of increase.

7. PINNA ROSTELLUM. *P. testa lanceolata, cornuta, brunnneo-purpurascente nebulosa, carina centrali subobtusa infirmata, antice solum costata (costis circa 8) et lineis inconspicuis transversim rugosa; postice squamis paucis laris patulis in super-*

ficiem lœvigateam subradiata : area ventrali aut angusta aut nulla, transversim subplicata ; margine dorsali elongato, subincurvato, longiore : margine ventrali subrecto, subæquali : margine postico superne breviter retuso, deinde subrecto.

Var. ? *Testa cuneiformi, purpureo-fuscescente late radiata, nonnumquam rufa radius saturioribus picta ; squamis nullis ; plicis magis conspicuis : margine postico convexiore.*

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $6\frac{1}{3}$ poll. Var. long. 6, lat. $9\frac{1}{2}$ poll.

Hab. Insulæ Indicæ.

Mus. Hanley, Cuming (var.).

8. PINNA EUGLYPTA. *P. testa parva, pertenui, compressa, carina centrali obtusa infirmata, antice fulva, postice saturate olivacea, mutica, costellis radiantibus permultis (minimum 20) depressis convexis, et rugis transversis lamellaribus undique subcancellatim sculpta : area ventrali nulla : margine dorsali incurvato, maxime longiore : extremitate postica oblique subtruncata.*

Long. (*t. junioris*) $2\frac{3}{8}$, lat. $4\frac{1}{4}$ poll.

Hab. Insulæ Oceani Indici.

Mus. Hanley, Cuming.

9. PINNA D'ORBIGNYI. *P. testa cuneiformi, sublanceolata, ventricosa, cornea, livido-purpurascente subradiata, carinæ centralis experte, radiatim squamifera, haud autem costata ; squamis magnis, fornicatis, erectis ; superficie aliter lœvigate : area ventrali inconspicua, haud plicata : margine dorsali subconcavo : margine ventrali subæquali, sinuato : extremitate postica convexo-subtruncata, haud obliqua.*

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$, lat. $4\frac{2}{3}$ poll.

Hab. —?

Mus. Cuming.

Of this I have only seen a single example, and that possibly a young one ; it is not, however, remarkably fragile. Besides the irregular squamation near its ventral edge, the area adjacent to which is evidently squamous where not rubbed, there are about ten distinct rows of coarse radiating scales, but only faint indications of distant ribs near the beaks.

10. PINNA MENKEI. *P. testa cuneiformi, sæpe subelongata, satis subventricosa, carina centrali obtusa infirmata, cornea, livido-fuscescente zonata vel umbrosa, undique costata ; costis multis (circiter 14–17), subdepressis, rotundatis, superne confertis, inferne subremotis, plerumque (exemplis attritis) lœvigatis, postice autem, in exemplis illæsis, squamis fornicatis latis erectis fragilibus subremote instructis : area ventrali aut angusta aut nulla : margine dorsali longiore, subrecto aut concavo : margine ventrali antice incurvato, postice convexo : extremitate postica obliqua arcuata.*

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $10\frac{1}{2}$ poll.

Hab. Portus Jacksonianus.

Mus. Hanley, Cuming.